MONDAY, JULY 21, 1879.

Haverty's Lycome Theater Colored Minstrela Master & Blut's Garden-Concert.

Total for the week

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending July 19, 1879, was: 119,205 Weekly 119,574 Thursday 129,545 Fiday 129,697 Saturday 57,840 120,245 121,240 122,440

Joel Parker for President.

902,041

Why should not JOEL PARKER of New Jersey be elected President of the United

A Jerseyman nominates him and thinks he is just the man. Mr. PARKER was a war Governor, it is said, and said truly; though that might not commend him to the Confederate wing of the Democratic party. He is also said to be a sound, sensible, solid man; all of which we know to be true.

Furthermore, although as Governor he hanged several persons, he had nothing to do with the hanging of Mrs. SURRATT, and in that respect it is contended that he has an advantage over Gen. HANCOCK.

We believe it was after Gov. PARKER's term that a woman was hanged in New

At all events it is an interesting conun drum which is propounded by our corre spondent: Why should not JOEL PARKER be elected President of the United States?

Perhaps another conundrum equally in teresting would be: Why should Joel PARKER be elected President of the United

Gen. Tecumseh Sherman on the Indians. When Gen. SHERMAN was in Montreal resently he remarked "I think no nation in the world treat their Indians so generously as we do. Why, we devote millions of dollars every year to the support of these "Yes," replied his interlocutor "but do you believe they get it?" "Well, yes," said the General, " they get a fair proportion of it at any rate."

If the mera voting of immense sums of money for the support of the Indians be an evidence of generosity, Gen. Sherman was right, but in other respects he was wrong. Canada was not the place for much boast ing of our dealings with the red man hecause all the world knows that those deal ings have been the very reverse of creditable, while the Canadian Indians are wel treated, peaceable, thrifty, and give hardly any trouble to the Government.

In the last eight years more than fifty-six million dollars have been appropriated for the Indians. The great bulk of this has been stolen and squandered through the agency, collusion, and corruption of officers appointed to protect the tribes and to lead them in the paths of civilization. And this has been done by the direct connivance of the department and the bureau at Washington charged with the responsibility of supervising these interests.

By this system of plunder, Indian agencies, with a salary of \$1,500 a year, became sudden sources of wealth, and the agents who debauched the tribes with whiskey and supplied them with improved arms and ammunition to make war in revenge for robbery and cruel injustice, were defended by may be measured by comparing the cost of the Indians for the eight years just preceding the civil war, when their number was far greater than now, with the cost during the era of Grantism. The total cost then was about twenty-five millions, less than one-half of the cost of the last eight years. The average expenditure during the former period was a little over three millions a year, including some extraordinary expenses, while during the latter period it exceeded seven millions a year.

Investigation has shown where this money went, and that a large percentage of the stolen millions was turned into the campaign fund of the Republican party for the Presidential contests, and for the election of Senators and Representatives known as members and supporters of the Indian Ring. Annuities, lands, supplies, gifts, and everything else destined for the Indian, were stolen, and when chiefs who desired peace and sought the blessings of civilization appealed to Washington for justice, they were turned away with cold indifference or answered with promises made to be broken Thus they were taught to distrust the white

man and to look upon him as an enemy. The history of these wrongs is one of the darkest in our annals. Every attempt to excuse the record by casting the blame on subordinates has failed. The authorities at Washington were often quite as guilty of complicity in this system of jobbery as the agents whom they appointed and sheltered. When Gen. SHERMAN said that the Indians got "a fair proportion" of their own money, he virtually admitted that a share of it was never received. What he may mean by "a fair proportion" is difficult to estimate. His own pay and perquisites are not much short of fifteen thousand dollars a year. If ten thousand, or seven thousand five hundred dollars of this income was appropriated to their personal use and profit by members of an organized Ling like that which preys upon the poor Indian, would he consider the remainder "a fair propor-

The Canadian Indians cost about two dollars per capita a year to their Government, and they live in a condition of peace and contentment. Our Indians cost about twenty dollars a head and are constantly excited to border warfare, either by the outrages of thieving agents or by the gross injustice of the Federal Government. The contrast is striking.

The Jews as Farmers.

There is no reason to doubt the success of the experimental farming colony about to be established by the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. There have been few Jewish farmers in the United States, and many persons are under the impression that there are none anywhere, and that the Jews, as a people, have no liking and no aptitude for agricultural pursuits. This notion does not agree with the former experience of the race nor with its present situation and mode of life in Europe.

The Jews have long been the typical traders of the world, and have displayed such skill in traffic that this has seemed to be the employment to which they are most inclined and bost adapted; but their devotion to trade was only the result of neces sity, most other avenues of employment being closed to them by oppressive laws, as Their disposition to purchase and cultivate land wherever conditions were favorable has been shown in Europe. Being very numerous in Germany, they form communities much greater extent than ir the United States, and in these gural communities a

considerable proportion always own and ultivate land, and raise and deal in stock. If these men were transplanted to agricultural colonies in the United States, they would probably make thoroughly successful farmers. It is also a fact, though not generally known, that in South Carolina and Louislana Jows formerly cultivated large plantations successfully with negro labor, leading a patriarchal life akin to that of the ancient progenitors of their race.

The objection has been raised that while the Jews may have farmed successfully with the aid of laborers, it would be with different results were they called upon to do the hard manual work themselves, as is contemplated in the proposed colony. There is nothing to support this view. landowners in Europe have much of their work done by hired hands; but this is the case rather because the rates of compensation for laborers are so low that they find it cheaper to hire them and turn their own time to other account, than because they shrink from the work. Not many years ago the average pay for farm hands in Germany was eight cents a day, and bread, cheese, and sour wine at noon. The poorer members of rural Jewish communities in Europe have always been accustomed to the hardest kind of labor, and no farm work is more trying than that of the peddler who tradges over country roads in summer and winter beneath a heavy pack. The committee on the agricultural project, in their report to the recent Convention in this city, say that the labor to which the Jews have been accustomed heretofore is not less arduous than that of the farmer, and that they are well adapted for the vocation of the husbandman, by reason of their thrift, perseverance, sobriety, devotion to family, and careful attention to details.

The colony project is also opposed on the ground that it is to be a sectarian settlement, and not in harmony with the spirit of American institutions. This is an entire misconception of the action taken by the Convention. One of the leading American rabbis said in emphatic language that it was not intended to exclude anybody from the settlement, no matter of what race or falth, and this declaration received the approbation of the other delegates. It is, however, essential to the success of the enterprise that there should be, to start with, a community of Jewish settlers sufficiently large to permit of effective cooperation in labor, as well as of social enjoyment and religious observance. One of the main reasons why the Jews have not paid more attention heretofore to the cultivation of the soil in the United States has been the inconvenience and discomfort of living alone among people professing a faith and given to customs different from their own. They feared prejudice and ill-will, and under the best possible conditions would have been deprived of the society of persons who could understand them.

Moreover, there are many customs connected with their belief, which, though in some places falling into disuse, are still carefully observed by the thoroughly orthodox, and which cannot well be maintained unless a number of families live together. Such, for instance, is the slaughtering of animals in accordance with regulations designed to prevent cruelty and to secure clean and healthy meat, which originally were sanitary rules, but have long been invested with the importance of re ligious ordinances. So, also, is it deemed desirable that not less than ten male adults should assemble at religious services. Nor Passover, commemorative of Israel's deliverance from Egyptian slavery, and Purim, recalling the triumph over the Perstan persecutor HAMAN, be enjoyed by them except among communities of their co-believers These considerations have unquestionably had an important influence in deterring the Jews from farming in the United States, and should not be overlooked in any experiment like that now to be tried. If the attention of the Jews is to be directed toward farming

at all, it must be done in a practical way. Should the experiment succeed, it may have a far-reaching influence upon the Jews of the world, and upon the extent of their immigration to the United States and the mode of their assimilation. But whatever the result, the project shows that the wealthier Jews of the United States are like their brethren in the Old World in this, that they are ready to use their money without

stint for the benefit of their poorer classes. The Hero of the Stalwarts.

The Hon. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER has expressed the opinion that, in possible contingencies, next year's Republican National Convention may conclude to intrust the party flag to the stalwart hands of the Hon. ZACHARIAH CHANDLER of Michigan. The suggestion seems to have taken the Republican politicians and editors by surprise; at least, they have as yet very little to say about it. But it is worthy of their consid-

eration. True, the Hon. ZACHARIAR CHANDLER himself is quoted as saying that it is absurd. But perhaps this may be only the modesty which sometimes-though not always-is wedded to eminent deserving.

Certainly the Republican National Convention might go further and fare worse.

In the first place, the Hon. ZACHARIAH CHANDLER has belonged to the Republican party ever since there has been a Republican party for anybody to belong to. It is twenty-five years now since he helped to plant it in Michigan-a fruitful soil, as the event has proved. This is more than can be said of some of the men who have been mentioned-notably of Grant, who voted for Buchanan in 1856, and who didn't find out that he was a Republican until the Presidential nomination was daugled before

him in 1868. Then, too, the Hon. ZACHARIAH CHAND-LER has probably given more money to the party, first and last, than all the rival aspirants put together; and his barrel, like the widow's cruse, shows no sign of exhaustion.

Moreover, he has the advantage of a telling popular nickname. That is an advantage which no experienced politician will hold light. In this respect he is a more eligible candidate than GRANT, SHERMAN, CONKLING, or BLAINE. Who over heard any admirer of these men speak of them as Old ULYSS, Old JACK, Old Roscoe, Old Jim? But Old ZACH is a household came from Maine to Oregon. Besides, the name has the odor of success about it. Another Old Zacu ran for the Presidency thirty years ago, and he was

The Detroit veteran has other points that should not be overlooked. If common rumor can be trusted, he consumes a great deal of whiskey in the course of the year; and we have seen in GRANT's case how a reputation for hard drinking commends a Republican is still the case in Roumania and Russia. candidate to the religious and tectotal elements of the party. His nomination would create a profound impression in foreign parts, where his eight negro servants, with the arms of the State of Michigan stamped to the smaller villages of that country to on their livery buttons, are still remembered with awe

Lastly, the Republican party is indebted

to ZACH CHANDLES for Its present frauduent possession of the executive branch of the Government and the Federal patronage But for him SAMUEL J. TILDEN would have been in the White House to-day.

The Hon. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER'S SUGgestion is one that Republicans will think over.

Do Springfield Ladies Get Drunk? There is no prettier town of its size it New England than Springfield. The Hon. HENRY WATTERSON, who has an eye for the beauties of nature and art, was reminded, when he first beheld it, of the seacoast towns of Georgia. What with its broad river, its environing hills, and its ancient elms, it is indeed a goodly town and a cleasant: moreover, connoisseurs in such matters say that the view from the Arsenal tower is one of the finest of its kind in the

Has the serpent entered this little Yankee paradise? Some days ago a Boston newspaper printed a startling item to the effect that women of the highest social position had been seen on the streets of Springfield visibly the worse for liquor. More recently representative of the Women's Christian Temperance Union wrote a letter on the subject to the Springfield Republican, in which the allegation was declared to be

only too well founded. Naturally the ladies who regard themselves as belonging to the caste thus arraigned were not disposed to sit down quietly under so damaging an imputation. One of them wrote a letter to the Republican in which she pronounced it "a base and outrageous lie from beginning to end," and intimated that the Christian and temperate person knew of the habits prevailing in the upper circles of Springfield only by hearsay True, some members of those circles had light wines on their dinner tables; but they never partook of them to excess. Further

more: "Our best society is made up of an exceedingly limited number of people, comparatively, and we, who know all about each other, know that no baser lie was ser concocted, even in the brain of a newspaper correspondent. The most prominent physician in Springheld says that the report is uterly unfounded, and as he is the trusted advice of the very best families in town, his opinion carries quite as much weight as the utterances of 'J. B., whom nobody knows. After this, an application for money from the Women's Christian Temperance Union) will be very elobly received by the women of or best society. Springheld is samply an overgrown village, so far as society at lenst is concerned, and each clique knows far more about the individual concerns of every member than is either pleasant or profitable, and it is samply anatter of impossibility that one woman of respectability—to say nothing of social position—could drink to excess without the fact being known at one." "Our best society is made up of an exceedingly limited

Will it be believed that the plebelan representative of the Women's Christian Temperance Union has had the temerity to re assert that the allegation is true; that the proof can be produced; that the Union took notice of this sad condition of things only when it could not longer shut its eyes and hold its peace; and that "the picture is really darker than it has been drawn?"

Here is an issue of fact squarely joined and it is a very serious one. If in a small interior New England city the women who live in the biggest houses and sit in the front pews in church get drunk, American society s further gone in demoralization than even the pessimists have suspected.

The fact probably is that the Women's Christian Temperance Union have committed the mistake of a too hasty and sweeping generalization from some isolated case or cases-a common enough mistake, but a grave one in matters of this importance.

The Treatment of Insane Criminals.

board the steamer Drew was planned and produced by a man not in his right mind naturally brings up for discussion the subject of the proper treatment of insane criminals.

If this man is insane, there is sufficient method in his madness to render him very dangerous to other people if he is left at large. The safety of others requires that he should be restrained of his liberty. How long?

We think for the term of his natural life. We believe that any person who has once manifested homicidal mania should always afterward be kept under that strict degree of restraint which is necessary to guard against the possibility of another and fatal manifestation of the same mania.

So we hold that when a prisoner charged with murder in the first degree is acquitted on the sole ground of insanity, he should be imprisoned during the entire term of his natural life-not as a puntshment to him, but because it is essential to the protection of others.

One of the inalienable rights of every American citizen is the right to put his favorits fellow citizen in nomination for the Presi-

Eleven new cases of yellow fever in Memphis were reported yesterday to the Health Board of that unfortunate city. Some of these eases were known to exist previously, but they had not been reported to the authorities. The fever is spreading over a wider range and is attacking colored persons-two alarming indications. The Howard Association sent out a few nurses yesterday, and will begin more general operations, it is said, early this week. One of the deaths yesterday occurred in the family of Chief of Police ATHY, who was sick with the fever last season and narrowly escaped with his life. The increase in the number of cases reported has given new impetus to the exodus of residents. It is announced that there is talk among the health authorities of officially declaring the fever opidemic.

When Senator CONKLING was invited to take the stump in Ohio in behalf of Mr. Foster he calmly inquired, "Is Mr. FOSTER a Republi-can?" The same question is perplexing the minds of a good many voters in Ohio. Mr. WILLIAM E. CHANDLEB. an eminent nuthority on Republicanism, has expressed his belief that FOSTER is a poor creature," but he does not seem inclined to commit himself to any opinion in regard to Mr. Foster's politics. Perhaps he, like Mr. Consting, is still in doubt. Gov. Nicholls of Louisiana, a Democrat who was established in office largely through Mr. Foster's efforts, might be able t . . hrow some light upon this important question ; and ex-Gov. PACKARD, now United States Consul at Liverpool, is also supposed to be in possession of facts bearing upon the matter. It is to be hoped that the mystory will be cleared up before election day in Ohio. The only thing about Mr. Fosten that is now beyond controversy is his war record.

It is several months since Mr. Evants last recalled attention to the fact that Mr. Bayes promised to be satisfied with one term in the White House, Is Mr. Evants persuaded that Mr. Haves and the country have been sufflciently reminded of that promise; or has Mr Evants ceased to take any interest in contemporaneous politics? Mr. Evants is the gentle man who acts as Secretary of State under Mr

HAYES'S Fraudulent Administration. According to the almanaes, yesterday was the twentieth day of July; according to the weather, it was a Sunday of mid-October. The air, tempered to a delicious coolness, and the tender, half-veiled blue overhead, had nothing in common with the flerce fervors and brazen skies of a week ago.

and, having been away from Iowa a long time. his old law practice is completely broken up. It is this outlook for the future that has caused McCnany to remain in Washington all summer saving the needless expense of a junketing

tour." McChany's proper course would be to resign the position which he holds in the Cabinet of the Fraudulent President, go home, and earn an honest living as best he may. The great GRANT boom of 1879 went about as far as the venerable RICHARD W. THOMPSON'S naval expedition to the heart of the continent -it got part way up stream, ran on to a same

bank, and had to turn back for lack of water to

Mr. JOAQUIN MILLER has written and printed a poem about the death of young Louis BONAPARTS, thus getting the start of the more ponderous Laureste. It is a pretty good poem, too, as poems of occasion go. The picture of the brave, high-spirited young fellow, deserted by his comrades and dying alone under the spear thrusts of savages in an out-of-the-way corner of a remote continent, might well kindle duller imagination than that of Mr. JOAQUIN MILLER: and he has made an effective use of the tragedy and pathos of the situation. Moreover, his suggestion that this young blood spilled or African soil is the fats-ordained expiation of the blood shed on African soil eighty years before by another BONAPARTE, though rather

far fetched, is essentially poetle. But what does our dishevelled songster of the Sierras mean when he calls this ill-starred young man a "crusader," and asserts that he

"Lies dead in mail on Gop's outpost." This may do for poetry, but the plain prose of the matter is that Louis Bonaparts went to South Africa because it was the correct thing for a prince and a Bonapatre to see a little active campaigning; and that he was killed by accident in an iniquitous little war of aggression against savages, in which he had no call or business to meddle. To represent the Almighty as responsible for FREDE'S blundering operations in South Africa is to carry even poetical license a trifle too far.

Mr. Tilden skulked in his handsome rooms

This remark is made by the Charleston News. and Courier, the organ of WADE HAMPTON, HAMPTON'S fight for Tilden, after South Carolina had given her vote for TILDEN for Presi dent, is a matter of history.

A committee of the Georgia Legislature was recently appointed to investigate alleged frauds in regard to the sale of wild lands in that State. The committee spent amonth in making a searching examination, and sent in a report in which they showed that great frauds had been committed, and also experated Gol.p-SMITH, the Comptroller-General of the State, from complicity in the wrongdoing, Gold-SMITH did not think that the language exculpating him was sufficiently sweeping, and had a paper drawn up, expressing in the strongest terms his perfect innocence, and entire disconnection from any irregularity connected with the wild land transactions. Two members of the committee, Messrs. CANDLER and MAUND. signed the paper, with the understanding that the other three members would likewise affix their names to it. Messrs. STRICKLAND and Davis refused to sign, as they thought that the report covered the ground sufficiently. Thereupon Mr. Whight, who was acting in behalf of the Comptroller-General, offered Mr. Davis \$250 and a suit of clothes to put his name to the paper, and subsequently offered Mr. STRICK-LAND \$100. Both gentlemen indignantly rejected the proposition, and the members who had already signed, on learning the facts, took their names from the paper. WRIGHT exonerates the Comptroller-General from any knowledge of the attempted bribery, but the people are likely to hold him to some extent responsible for the act of his representative.

At sunset yesterday several thousand per sung devotional songs. At the same hour many thousands were gathered near the surf at Coney

Island, and here the comparison ends. Boom follows boom, but the Hon. WILLIAM ALMON WHEELER fishes on.

How pleased the Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE will be to welcome the Hon. JOHN SHERMAN to Maine!

The Usparulleled Feat of Edwin Forrest. Mr. Robert Bonner again comes indisputably to the front in the line of swift trotting. The sun never before shone on such a heat as he drove on his own exercising track, at his farm near Tarrytown, last Saturday-2:15's to wagon, on a three-quarter mile track, with Mr.

Bonner's weight, which is 180 pounds or a little The heat was driven without a break. It is afe to say that \$150,000 would not buy Edwin

Forrest to-day. Is it Right to Hang Murderers?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In answer to your query, "Is it best to hang murderers!" I, as one of the masses, will say that in my opinion it is not, on the

ground that it is net right.

I believe that all humanity is more or less deprayed, that it is only a question of degree between all men, and that it is sometimes an easy matter for a man to be led on impulse from one degree to another. We can all un derstand how little it takes to make a burglar a murdeters, but rise it seems very hard for the most learned and wiseat savants, after the most exhaustive thought and the matterest consideration, to keep from performing legally and revenedrally the very act they would protein to condenn. Their excuse would probably be that handing is necessary for the protection or secrety. My answer is that society esnut to multiprotein to good perhapite, and statistics will prove it. But, on the other hand, we all know what effects goodly example has on the very lowest of humanity. In the case of Chastine Cox there excludes: lowest of humanity.

In the case of Chastine Cox there certainly is a reasonable doubt as to his intent, but, alas! with all the enlightenment, learning, and wisdom of our invors, has make reasonablenment, learning, and wisdom of our invors, has makers, and executives, if svery narpable that even they are so fallibly deprayed as to make if impossible to allow their more unfortunate hother the benefit which rightfully pertains to such doubt.

May God help the poor deprayed wretch, and manking generally.

A livear.

Can a Man Sit on his Own Doorstep ! TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I would like to know from you if a cittle it can sit on his own door step without being driven indoors by an officer of the

most police in the world? Heat points in the world?
I was stitling on my doorstep after a hard day's work, n a room where the thermometer ranged from 115 to 125 togrees, and, after finishing the day's work, fell askeep degrees, and, after finishing the day's work, ieli asicep white I rested. An officer, Levecsk, by name, came, and, shaking me roughly and using had tomes, told me to move on. When I fold him I lived in the house, he said it made in difference, and calling me advision botter, be stempted to use his cinb. In trying to defend my soil I was roughly handled by Levecek and another officer, taken to the station house and locked up over might, and fined \$10 Fe has morning. Now, it ussues to make if, it me say I was perfectly solver at the time of the arrest, as many neighbors can festily, and I would like to know it there is no retress for lonest, hard work angeditives from the almost of himses that one work of the police love, which they discrete

A Short Young Man Wants Advice.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SUY: I am a young man, 20 years old, am in confortable circum-sinness, and above all I am in good health. But of what swall is all this to me, compared with the miserable life I am undergoing, caused by my diminutive stature? Indied, this is the only thing in the world that incesantly wordes my mind, and it will confides send me o a premature grave, if not to a lunanc asylum, unless to a premature grave, it not to a innance asymm, unless either The Sex, or some one of its renders solved it firstly answer the following questions, which would somewhat its it true leaf a hole studied a fair chance of growing until the leaf a hole studied a fair chance of growing. Is there any property of becoming tall?

If the selection has have successful in finding out the remedies for fatness and learness, could not they as well find out an autosmall remedy? A District Paneos.

Bishop Haven on Divorce. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE Sun of July 7, Rishop Haven is deservedly rebuised for his habit of "slopping over." Before he again urses that we "restore the old Connecticut law of divorce, ch has here given place to an invitation to adulte the should begre what that have was." He will be sup-prised to find that the Divorce Code of his model republic was made nore law than that of New York Jorday. The Empire State has always remised to make anything but additely a cause for an absolute divorce; so have several other States while in Connecticut other causes have been recognized from the beginning. Desertion was made a created of in 1656 by Connecticut Isw. which has heaver been repealed.

A Complaint from Pirst Avenue.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is there The Chicago Times says that "McChary will hang on most carnestly to his present position until he is assured of a judgeship. He is in moderate circumstances, has a large family. COMMISSIONER MACLEAN.

What he Thinks About the Effetency of the New York City Police.

Urica, July 19 .- On one of the hottest afternoons of this week a correspondent of THE bun was wandering past the old tavern at New Hartford, four miles from Utien. The house beyond the tavern presented a most inviting appearance. It is a quaint old structure, with a broad veranda abundantly shaded. There, in the coolest nock, and evidently taking his case, ant Charles F. MacLean of the New York Police ommission. The idea of catching a Police Commissioner in the country and forcing him at that safe distance to revent the secrets of his city charnel-house revived the correspondent's drooping energies, and led him over the fence to Mr. MacLean's secluded retreat. Noticing that he was lame, the correspondent saw an easy opportunity to open up a conversation by

inquiring gently;
"Have you been clubbed?"
"No," answered the Commissioner, "but I sprained my ankle more than a month ago, and I have been laid up with plenty of work to do, but as helpless as a sick man." "Speaking of sickness, is the metropolis likely

invaded by the yellow fever this year?" Mr. MacLean replied: " There is small dan ger, I apprehend, of yellow fover in New York The Board of Health has very extensive means of information, and very ample powers to put in action when apprised of the necessity of using them. It is not likely to suffer anything like an epitemic, much less a positience, to be-come inmainent without drawing on its extra-ordinary resources for prevention and repres-

come inminent who discass from the city of matters sion."

"Isa't the removal from the city of matters likely to produce disease committed to the Board of Police?"

"No. The Board of Health has full and exclusive power and authority ever the removal of dead animals, night soil, offul, blood, bones, tainted or impure meat, and other refuse matter from the city, and it is charzed with the duty of causing the removal of the some daily, or as often as may be necessary, and of keeping the city free from all matter or nuisance of a similar kind."

"What does the Police Board do?"

"The Bureau of Street Cleaning, which is part of the Police Department, removes the sweepings of the streets, together with the ashes and other material collected from houses."

"Has that branch of the service been doing good work of late?"

"It is doing fairly, especially in the densely populated and tenement house neighborhoods, most of which are now sweep tegery day."

"Why isn't it doing better than fairly?"

"It would do much better it the employees feit that their relaces depended upon their awn conduct, instead of upon the wishes and whims of persons having no official connection with them,"

"Do you allude to the politicians?"

Do you allade to the politicians?

"I do. In fact, the interference and influence, real or supposed, of politicians is the greatest drawback, not to say curse, of the whole department. If a member of the police force is charged with an offence, his great reliance for escaping conviction, and after conviction, punishment, appears to be outside pressure. Candidates for membership of the force seem to expect appointment not by reason of matural parts or educated intelligence, but through partisan patronage. Through this widespread belief few suitable men apply for lorce seem to expect appointment not by reason of natural parts or educated intelligence, but through partisan patronage. Through this widespread belief few suitables men apply for appointment, though it is a most desirable career—\$1,200 a year, life-long employment, and a chance of promotion. A great deal is said concerning detectives, and much is expected of them. The true and principal police function, however, is preventive—the prevention of crime, wrongdoing, and other evils. If worthier and more intelligent men were placed on the force this function would be better fulfilled, and the detectives would needs go a grade higher. Many of the shortcomings laid to the police force are due in no small measure to cause a outside of police control. Not the least of these are the ignorance and indefence, or worse, of certain of the police magistrates. When a magistrate comes late, and neglects his duties besides, his administration of justice this to the police when the street who at sunset or sunrise throws decayed fruit or vegetables into the street should be seened and halls on both feet. The licensed vender who at sunset or surrise throws decayed fruit or vegetables into the street, should be arrested and punished. But the policeman who sees him is not unlikely to everlook him and his own duty because he feets it a hardship upon both the offender and himself that the one should be kept for hours from his business, and the other loss the time allotted him for rest, because the magistrate will not come to his court till late in the forence. When such a magistrate does come, he is by no menns unlikely to impore the statutes of the State, as well as the ordinances of the Common Conneil and the Board of Health. He may discharge the offender and recriment the policeman, or he may inflict a punishment policeman, or he may inflict a punishment policeman, or he may inflict a punishment police as the governed by a sense of the Content and the Board of Health. neither case is he governed by a sense of auty but in both he is swayed by caprices variable as the wind." the wind."
Are no reforms needed among the Police
Are no reforms needed among the Police

Commissioners themselves?" asked the correspondent, "Well, yes," answered Mr. MacLean, "The At this interesting point strangers arrived and the thread of the discourse was broken. In ad the thread of the discourse was broken. In e small task that followed it came out that manissioner MacLean is a native of Oneuta county; that he was born within a sione's vot the house where this interview was that he is about forty years old; that he unted at Yale College graduated at Yale College, and subsequently served as clerk in a grist mili which his father owned; that after thus rendering himself useful he went to Europe, and won his degree of Doctor of Laws in Germany; and that he came back in time to win respectable fame at the bar of New York, which he finally imperified by accepting the office of Policy Control of the Control of New York, which he finally imperified by accepting the office of Policy Control of the Control of New York, which he finally imperified by accepting the office of Policy Control of the C

cepting the office of Police Commissioner. CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN ENGLAND. The Marine Cat, the Nuvy Cat, and the Cat Used in Her Majesty's Prisons.

From the London Daily Neme.

The Marine Cat, the Navy Cat, and the Cat Ved in Her Majesty's Prisons.

Porm the Lembos Daily Near.

On Saturday, July 5, the members of Parliament who attended the day sitting of the House of Commons were engaged for some time in viewing the instruments used in the infliction of corporal punishment in the army, navy, and her Majesty's Irison. The "cats' exhibited by order of the House. Secretary and the Secretary of State for War are four in number, and were exposed for inspection in an alcove adjoining the cloak room. The alcove was guarded by two policemen, who had received strict orders to ndmit none to the exhibition except members of Parliament, and this prohibition was extended to members of the press who were not members of the House. Mr. Callan, M. P. in reply to whose question the exhibition was granted, was in frequent attendance, and explained to right honorable and honorable zentlemen, among whom were included occupants of the front benches on both sides of the House, the changes which, he alleged, had been made in the descriptions of the instruments since they had been inspected by him in the different Government offliess.

The most formidable weapon of the four on exhibition was undoubtedly the "marine cat," which hore a descriptive label in the following terms: Scaled pattern cut-o-nine tails approved by the First Lord of the Admiralty Dec. 7, 1877.—Signed, G. W. Rodney, Deputy Adjutant General. The handle of the instrument is nineteen inches in length, and from the end depends a very thick cord, which at four inches distance from the handle is divided into three separate cords, and these again are divided each into three tails, fourteen inches in length. Each of the fact and the marine and who momines who inspected of the marine cat," seemed to create great astonishment among the members who inspected in the first and the marine in the situation, "Cat approved earl," was also on view and like the marine in length, with linelies of the cord of the four hale in length, with nine length, with lin

cat." The instruments were all minutely in spected by the members who visited the alcove

Mr. Pattee's Benefit. To diff Editor of The Sun-Sir: I see in The sea of the 16th that " of \$1.860 taken at a perform-ance estensibly for the benefit of Charles B Patics, a See, and those who supposed they were contributing to a charity are sublement.

This statement is, from first to last, devend of truth or the semilation of it, and for the following reasons. First—fire semilations of the decided the following transporter of the following transporter of the store that the following transporter of the store play were \$4.146. For the first gives, the many of the store play were \$4.05, one had to see Third. All single of the store play were \$4.05, one had to see Third. All single agencies of the district learner of the store that the store of the store that the store is the store that the store of the store that the store the store that the st

Question for an Expert.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Shir Does Mr. J. K. H. Willow formerly at employee of the theory Committee imagine that he is an expert? Why should be exempt himself from the force of The Saw's remarks? New York, July 18 THE PPIDEMIC OF PRESIDENT MAKING.

An Ex-Confederate Congressman on Speake

Randall's Chances. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The following opinions of a distinguished Southwestern Congressman respecting Presidential candidates may be interesting. The gentleman is one of the few who at the outset of the late contest with the Fraudulent Executive proested against the adoption of extreme me to bring the Administration to terms, but those neasures having been adopted over his head he again, protested against abandoning them. He was a Confederate soldier, swept into the war against his better judgment, and having fought gailantly and conspicuously until the hour when the lost cause was finally surren dered, he accepted the situation, and during three terms in Congress has been one of the

most conservative of the Democratic leaders.

His prophecy is about as follows: "Mr. Tillen will go into the Convention with more votes than any other cambidate; but the field will be against him, and the field will beat him. He is held largely responsible by the stalwart element for the Electoral Commission and the fraudulent count. I myself was shown by one of his agents at Washington a despatch purporting to be signed by him, urging his friends to vote for the bill. I do not think he should have been consulted, but he was; and Democratic members voted for the bill only after being solemnly assured that such was his wish. It is possible that he was misrepresented, as he was pre-

that he was misrepresented, as he was previously misrepresented in the South Carolina negotiations. But the feeling among radical Democrate is that Mr. Tilden ought to have asserted his right to the office to which he was severwhelmingly elected, and retired only before superior force.

"I never entertained these views myself. I think he behaved like a wise man and a patriot, not in advising or assenting to the Electral Commission, but in subsequently submitting peacefully to the operation of a law—unconstitutional though if was—which had been passed by Democratic votes. This feeling, however, will defeat Mr. Tilden for a renomination. The demand is for a bolder and a tougher man.

"The West will concentrate on Mr. Hendricks or Mr. Thurman, while Mr. Tilden's natural strength will be divided by that hard-money champton Senator Bayard. For him I entertain the highest admiration and respect. He is able, pure, and prudent. I think we could win with him easily; that all the Northern States most confidently claimed for Tilden—that is. New York, New Jersey, Connect. 11—could be more certainly claimed for Bayard. But he will not be nominated. It requires two-thirds to nominate, and between Tilden, Bayard, Thurman, and Hendricks no one will get that number.

Speaker Randall is the dark horse, Per-

nominate, and between Tilden, Bayard, Thurman, and Hendricks no one will get that number.

Speaker Randall is the dark horse. Perhaps he don't know, as you suggest, that he is a candidate, but he is nevertheless. The winners in struggles like this are generally not those who make themselves candidates. But those whom events make candidates. He will inherit the larger part of Mr. Tilden's strength, and will be readily taken as the road out of difficulty by most of the best friends of the other candidates. He is geographically well situated between the East and the West, and his moderate views and conservative course on the fluancial questions will make him equally acceptable to both sides of that controversy. His nomination would humiliate neither section nor faction. He can come nearer commanding the support of the solid Sauth than any other man. The Southern people can never forget the great fight he made for them against the Force bill. His splendid leadership and his success at that critical moment gave him a hold on their affections that can never be broken. It has been tried several times, and you see how it turned out. That was the turning point in the political fortunes of the South, and those who were really enfranchised by his exertions will not deny him their voice when it is required.

"Again, it is generally conceled that Grant is to be the Republican candidate, and whether defeated or elected, the apprehension is that he will endeaver to soige the office by any means at head of the first proposed to do for Hayes. There is an impression, well grounded as every one will testify who knows the Steaker, that his nerve and determination are at least as strong as the X-President, and that, in short, he is just the man to antagentze Great. Elect Randall, as Tilden was elected in 1876, and every gambler in the country would bet money on his taking

ex-President, and that, in short, he is just the man to antigenize Great. Elect Randall, as Tilden was elected in 1876, and every gambler in the country would bet money on his taking the office. This is one of the strongest considerations in his favor, and I have seen and felt its operation in quarters where it would be least expected. Unless I am singularly mistaken, Mr. Randall is the coming man."

I asked him what he would say to Judge Field of California for President and Mr. Randall for Vice. Possident. But A strong, very strong waster he replied. But A strong, very strong waster he replied. But he prize in he has the active following. Mr. Randall will be first on the ticket unless my calculations are strangely at fault."

Washington, July 19.

Washington, July 19.

Tilden and Bandall.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Under the neading, "Tilden-Is He Gaining Strength," in The Ses of the 17th inst. you ask two questions: "If nominated, ould be be elected? If elected would be be new to administer the office !

popular election is usually a matter of me doubt, though, as a Democrat, I would have no apprehension of Mr. Tilten's defeat in case of his nomination. I sincerely believe that "Tilden and Randall' would mean." Reform and Victory."

But I sm aiarmed at the possibility of another fraud, foreshadowed by your second cleested. Would Mr. Tilden be'll permitted to enter unon the duties of his great efficient of the control of the state of his great efficient. By a similar conspiracy to that which say the state of the oubt, though as a Democrat, I would have no appre Commissions.

That the Congress which will count the electoral votes and declare the result will be Democratic in both branches, and acument be intimidated by the presence of transless, and acument be intimidated by the presence of That Congress will pursue a fair, orderly and strictly leval course in counting the votes, allowing the establishment. leand course in counting the voices, following the established precedents, and when the result shall be declared by that hody all persons must submit.

The people—the source of all notifical nower in this country—can is thown any on-privacy, whether backed by money or the army. A million of new, with arms in their bands, would make rait to take of a drain to desire with their blood the freedom of the ballot.

T.

Gov. Drew of Fierida.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I would respectfully suggest the following ticket for the Demo-crats in 1880. For President-His Excellency, George F. Drew, present Governor of Florida; for Vice President

Hon. Samuel J. Handall of Pennsylvania.

This ticket would carry the solid South and sufficient Northern States to make the election of the candidates e. for Drew is a native of New Hampshire, and a mahin st by trade-a man whom every working man should omer. He emigrated to Florida soon after the close of the war, and has up to the present time been cheared a greenlarge and the impersion time been cheared a greenlarge and the impersion County, where he a few nitrockers. resent reside.

No man fixing in Florida handone more to advance the stricellural indepents of that state than Gov. Drew. His arm is a model of their. He has harrally exceed the Widelings in thread in the rose.

So the Philadeline of the Company of the Philadeline of the Philadeline.

Country Democrats Suspicious of City Politiclaus.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Could the Democracy manimae a better ticker to besertian Han-cock and Hampton! The former would raily the local masses at the North, while the latter would be highly acceptable to the south, being kelly, whose trans who recoulds suggested in connection with the second place, does not stand were with country. Become rais, who are alternative or any man inturately associated with New York (IV midtles. York aty police. Norwica, S. Y., July 18.

Inducements to Brother Talmage to Remain Permanently Abroad.

From the Lauden Thath. I have a dom read anything more impudent than the ready of the accords like Library in Bulleni to a standard for a femiliar of Library distance of the reading of a sensity of the reading of the standard for the femiliar of the standard for the femiliar of the femiliar according to the femiliar of the femiliar

Sherman's Contribution.

From the Afficiary Acquis. John Sherman contributes to the Republican oracitor and in the am amount equal to one and one interpretation that in the amount equal to one and one interpretation in the amount of the same and one interpretation in the same purpose.

A Patriotic Argument Against a Third Term. From on Internation with Field Murchel Marie Harrist I do not opp so Gen, Grant personally. I

Manton Marble's recent marriage appears to ave been transacted for himself and not for Mr. Liden

Net Profits of the Fraud. in the Act of the Che while and Sential

Hayes saves \$10,000 a year out of his salary. A surely wallot, a change of waller, or a cold, setting in

he howels were also brings on at the property of the great an experiment directly a superiment directly between the companies of the primer of the standard or standard in the breast the primer of th

RUNBEAMS

-A Nevada mule was killed and arefully dissected, because he had swattened on the mis.

Over 40,000 pounds of glycerine are used

annually in the United States for mixing with be Lord Lorne is represented in Lordon as

bent to publish a book on America, with drawings by -A Louisville lunatic, believing himself a

ceman, nearly killed with a clab the first person whom he met to the street. -A circus tent and a Gospel tent were

sitched side by side at Holvoke, Mass, and the voices clown and preacher were minate ... I guess the only cure for intemperance

earsone," wrote dames hiv a Memphis drum avi, as -On the return of a couple to Simsbury, Comm., from their wedning four, a party of ciris men the us at the train, put them rule a carriers, thus had or the

sharts, and drew them to their new hi -It is said that in Watertown, Conn., on a very had day, a woman ruthed blue point of the log of Barnom's tatuous Greek with her bandlerchief, and that he abruptly withdraw from the platform.

-Three American locomotives were shipped to Australia some time ago, and orders have latery been received for more. They are found to be superior e these imported from England, and to require less fort

-At a recent French ball the women were given books of cheeks on which was printed toocd to the -th dance. These were filled out, skined, and given to intended partners, who presented them at the preper time for redemption. -Mrs. Sutro, wife of Adolph Sutro, the

projector of the Nevada tunnel, created a turnesh by a lotel at Virginia City by pounding Mrs. Allen, a be much up idow, with a champagne bottle. This was one of a waire facts that have led to a divorce suit by Mrs. S. -Truth says that the British army "consists of boys who have enlisted because the jide not a now their own minds, and of bounty jumpers," and cannot

concerve "why respectable men will enlist so long as they know that they may be florged after a very perunctory trial for some breach of discipline."

-Paper is now substituted for wood in dermany in the manufacture of lead pencils. It is steeped in an adhesive figuid, and rolled round the core of end to the requisite thickness. Afterdrying it is conver

a London to retailers at about 66 cents a gross, -The funeral of the Prince of Orange took place at The Hugue; the King and the Princes Alexander and Frederick were chief mourners. A uncred oration was delivered in their presence at the old cleared at Delft, the speaker expressing in moving terms the belief that God would not for ake the dynasty and would protect the country from Riemarck?) The King and Princes were "visibly affected."

and resembles an ordinary cedar pencil. The pencils self

-A woman wanted to remove a tree from her lot in a cometery at Springfield, Mass, to make room for a menument, but the authorities refused per in second She went home and prayed that the Lord would true the tree away, and within a few hours a formato thew it over. The same wind did great damage throughout Massachusetts, and hilled many persons, yet the woman firmly believes it was sent in answer to her proper.

—The London Times correspondent at Ber-

possession of a perpetual melocity. The various and mentary fractions are but so many cards in the hand of the Chancellor, from which study he draws the win-ning one. The tide of reaction is infull orce, and the Liberals are fast losing their cobesion and marginof Austria's summer house at lacht are two grand hous-ing subjects in bronze, the size of his, purchased by the Empress at the Vienna Exhibition You chief the

spacious ball and the splendid authors heads there, and with a little ivory tablet bearing a date, which time is Emperor's prowess in the chase. A capital shet and a passionate sportsman, this is his only relaxation fro he cares of state. -The O'Gorman Mahon and Mr. Talbot, M. P. for Glamorganshire, who is father of the House of Commons, are the only two members who entered Tran-Clare. He was one of the six who startied the House by voting for Henry Hunt's (the radical member for Preston)

Lord Chancellor Hatherly, and Mr. Warburton The O'Gorman Malion is 81 years old, but has the vigor of a stordy man of 50. -Music is costly on Coney Island, accordng to a correspondent of the Louisville Course Journal, who says that Levy gets \$450 a week, with board for his amily, for playing the curnet at Manhatten Pench, where Gilmore is paid \$500 for himself and \$1 000 for the rest of the band. Arbuckle, who stands on a pedestal in Talmage's church on Sundays, receives \$300 a vecta at West Brighton; and of Brighton the same writer says: The only solo player on the cornet to be had for this place was Liberati. In the spring he officed to play for \$100 a week, but his offer was rejected, as it was than thought that there could be a better player obtained in

Europe, but Nenendorff searched in vain for one, and had

retary when Governor of Canada), Mr. Wood, Inther of

at last to seek Liberati again; but in the mean time Lib-erati's price had doubled, and so they had to have \$2.85.75 The East India Company ruled India by dividing it into three "Presidencies"-Bengal, Madrias, and Bombay-and all their servants were appointed to me or other. This system continues. B inpany, whose reign coded in 1858, paid to the long run considerably higher salaries than the Crown. With very lew exceptions, the salaries now raid are not mixed in excess for those at home, but they are far larger in the beginning. The young men who would get \$750 in Englaid et \$1,000 in India. This arises from the absolute necessity of securing the services of young in in, in assisted is as the risks to life from 40 to 50 are four times greater in India than in England, and consequently a civiliars retires at 55, whereas his brother official in Downing street would stick on to 65 or 70. To make things equal, however, high pay must be given earlier.

ever, high pay must be given earlier. -An eccentric lady of high social position in Springfield, Mass, changes the coffins of her departed, friends mearly as often as the undertakers fast non-syary. She is all e to grantly this costly whun, and principle ally the family timb undergoes a transformation, and day beeness are taken from their resums places and placed in the choices receptacles of the undertakers art. In this way the lady is said to have disturbed the remains of one of her children at least a down times in the past fairty years. Little remains of this child's body, but that fittle was transferred the other day from a collin of received years ago to a satin-fined casket of polished roses wood. Another peculiar woman of that city, when her son announced that he should soon get married, visited the cometery lot of his intended's family, to judge trees the substones whether he was marrying below his started The inspection was unsatisfactory, and a family quarrel

-On June 22 a memorial statue to Boccaceb, the author of the "Decamerone" and "father of Italian prose," was inaugurated at Certaille, in Tirschaut, where his binuity possessed property for continuous, and where the house is still preserved in which her transfer many years, and closed his life in 1975, wi Contable is on the rankery from Piercene to Siconstants assembled to witness the ceremonical Chanter of Demities was represented by some members. The Universities of Palerma and Paula Academy of the Crusca and overflat monoclass. rations sent deputations. There was a procession, the Palezza del Minnerpio to Boccaccio's house, and less deputation visited the three modest records as the novelist passed such a considerable particle

The moment designed and exceed by the scalleng Augusto Passaglia, gives remeal satisfaction.

The Roy. Mr. Weirich was prenefating a wend sermon on the death in the Methodise arrange in the historia. Pa., and a wirked young man was ser will the mation that the congregation had been a worning to just the condition to mind for lenguage and the first like the shipped out, gathered some equally wirked in the shipped out, gathered some equally wirked in the shipped out, gathered some equally wirked in the shipped out, gathered some equally wirked. a other a long hornodrow into the clim a black one from a field meanly, twisted her as a hergise an uncarably believe and threat here to the dier into the peater wise. The light was alorenshier bad excited his heaves by testing the next property of the community time to the arm of the community many the community many the community many the community many that they really us the interession counted was that the engage it was find dashed in for vergennes. Several would be set with the rest several with the containing was a set of "Historia acce," he instantly explained the large have been arrested.

-Mrs. Bencieault, affectionately remarks Area is accounted, affectionately for level as Acres is because it because it invested in the automate and daughter of a muste publisher in Edinburgh a on the stage when very puling placing remaind firehald. Subsequently when performing the Treative her award presented and winning was the attention of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, where and whether the stated with them as therefored and the residual with them as the residual with them as the residual with them as the residual with them. I a to their disunities up to be period of a succession to this consists in 1853 are appeared to the succession of 1853 are appeared to the other playing B&A Note to the Union Historia and Theory than of Harry Playade. There is a fill band took her to the Boston Musum, where we fairs star," she communical a coarse of transmission made for a universal taxonis. Though possession that formation for the stage which many a consecut